is attended by a physician. Had the case struck an inch or two higher so as to hit his temple instead of his cheek, he would most probably have been

killed. The fact that Montgomery had already twice shows that the attack was premeditated.

Sepator Wilson will introduce to-morrow a Pacife Railroad bill, the provisions of which are substantially as follows:

The President and Senate shall appoint five civil esgineers practically experienced in the laying out and construction of railroads, who within two years shall locate the route of a Railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco, through the region between the 34th and 43d parallels.

If the President approves of their decision, the railroad, as located by them, shall be built by the Government, under the direction of a Board, to consist of the Secretaries of War and the Interior. the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, who shall contract with the lowest bidders for its construction, in sections of not more than twentyfive miles in length.

Money to build the road shall be raised by loan, as needed, in sums of not more than \$10,000,000 annually.

From the passage of the act till the location of the road, all public lands between the afosesaid parallels shall be withheld from sale, but shall be ppen to preëmption by actual settlers. After the road is located, the proceeds of the sale of lands, for one hundred and fifty miles on each side, shall constitute a fund for the construction of the road. and the payment of the debt incurred for it.

Mr. Wilson proposes this on the ground that the Pacific Railroad is a public necessity, and that there is no hope that private capital will invest in it. If done at all it must be done by Government.

Sanders and the rest of the New-York Demoerats celebrated the restoration of harmony between the two factions by a grand supper at the National Hotel. About a hundred persons were present, including Lord Napier, Mesers, Crittenden, Preston King, Burlingsme, and several other Americans and Republicans. It was a strangely incongruous gathering; and it is said that Sanders. in giving the entertainment, had in view the pasasge of an enormous Kansas land grant.

Congress will probably adjourn over the Christmas holidays.

mas holidays.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858.

It is known that the Attorney-General has decided the action of the Returing Board was unconstitutional. This will not change the President's determination to leave all officers convicted and removed for drunkenness where they were placed by the Courts.

The Secretary of the Navy finds it difficult to name a successor of Commodore Molntost. The names of Captains Stringham and Mayo have been mentioned. The Sergeant-at-arms of the House has disbursed time the 6th inst., on account of mileage, arrears and ralaries, \$327,600. The total disbursement for the present Congress up to Wednesday last was \$1,435,000. ince the 6th inst., on account of inlerge, arrears and salaries, \$327,000. The total disbursoment for the present Congress up to Wednesday last was \$1,455,000. A difficulty occurred between Congressmen English and Montgomery, on Penerylvania avenue, this morning. They happened to meet for the first time this session, when Mr. English, extending his land, said, "How are you, Mr. Montgomery?" Mr. Montgomery withheld his own hand, and aftered an insulting expression, something like "Hom't speak to pupples," whereapon Mr. English struck him a severe blow over the head, breaking his came to pieces and knocking Mr. Montgomery into the gatter, but not entirely down. Mr. Montgomery into the gatter, but not entirely down. Mr. Montgomery, rising, hurled a brick at Mr. English, striking him on the boot, but doing him no interest with the same triply unarmed, and was not aware that Mr. Montgomery had any ill feeling toward him up to the time of the renconter. Mr. Montgomery is superior in strength to Mr. English.

In the Senate report of the 15th inst. Senator Collamer is made to agree with Mr. Clingman it his Claylon-Balwer resolution, whereas he considers that resolution exceedingly questionable in its propicity. Charleston papers of the 4th inst. eay that the field officers of the fourth brig sde, State militar, are making terrangers to crive Cen. Seatt a military recopion.

Charleston papers of the 4th light, eay that the field officers of the fourth brigade. State mild a, are making arrangements to give Gen. Scott a mild ary reception, and have engaged apartments for himself and suic. Gen. Scott expresses himself exceedingly to ankful for the mended honor.

Several Mexicans held a consultation last night in the mended to the part of the President. Measure recom-

regard to that part of the President's Message recom-mending the military occupation of Chibushau and Sotora. Gen. Trias and Admiral Zerman, who were Source. Gen. Tries and Admired Source.

of the number, left to-day for Mexico to inaugurate, it
is said, an opposition to such a movement.

A caucus was held to-night of such members of Con-A caucus was held to night of such members of Con-cress as are favorable toward a pension bill for the soldiers of the war of 1812, with a view to make ar-

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for proposals to be received until the 24th of January, for a lean of ten millions, under the act of June last.

The balance now in the Treasury is \$4,641,000. The

receipts last week \$1,316,000. The amount of the traffs paid was \$2,362,000. The increase over the amount in the Treasury of the week previous is \$547,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1858. The Secretary of War, in reply to an inquiry of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has expressed a very decided opinion that the proposed military occupation of Sonora and Chibushus, so far from adding patien of Sonora and Chihushua, so far from adding to the existing necessity for an increase of the Army, would have the opposite effect. A line of posts stretched across from Texas to Gusymas would be much shorter than the present curved line of posts held by our troops, and being shorter the line could be occupied by a smaller force than is now required, besides being more effective than the present arrangement. A great saving, too, would be made in the means of subsistence and the curtailement of the expenses of transportation.

Penses of transportation.
The Post-Office Department intends to resert to

The Post-Office Department measure the offense of using borrowed franks to cover private correspondence, so prevalent in Washington, can, by any possibility, be traced to the guilty parties.

An effort will be made in the House to-morrow to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill repealing so made, of the English Kansas bill as prohibits the formation of a State until the population is sufficient for a representative in Congress, seconding to the Federal ratio. It is to be presented as a test question.

Man and Wife Drowned. Dispatch to The N. T. Tribune. New-Brunswick, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 18.

John Moore, captain of boat C. Smith, and his wife, belonging to the Troy and Western line, were drawned here last night by falling off the beat.

The North Briton Outward Bound PORTLAND, Mr., Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.
The steamship North Briton sailed from here for Liverpool at 31 o'clock this afternoon.

Death of an Editor. PITTSBURGH, PA., Saturday, Dec. 18, 1838.
Robert M. Riddle, for many years editor of The Commercial Journal, died this morning.

New Party Organ at Albany. The new Democratic paper in opposition to The Atlas and Argus, called The Standard, made its first appearance this evening.

The Philadelphia Bank Case. PRILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858.

Messra, Allibone and Newhall have been acquitted. The District Attorney abandoned the case after the arguments for defense had been made.

Condition of the Ohio River. PARKERSEURG, Va., Saturday, Dec. 18, 1838.

There are 25 feet water in the Onio River at this point. Boats are plenty, and departing daily for all points below, with low freights.

The Weather.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858,
The weather here is intensely cold, and fee is making fast in the river. The steamer Here is in a bad position in the ice.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1838.
At Highland Light this forecoon, a thick sacs
btorm prevailed, with a heavy north-cast wind.
If all, the wind is north-west, with sight sports of soon
Monthest, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1838.
Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 6 belower

Scizure of the Wanderer. Savasnau, Savarday, Dec. 18, 1808.

The Republican of this morring says that the United States Marshal has seized the jacht Wanderer of Brunswick. The bark Andennes, previously arrested at Jackson-

passed English on Saturday without speaking. ville, Fla., on suspicion of being a slaver, has been

Railroad Accidents.

Mr. Themas Griffiths, a bachelor, agod about Mr. Themas Griffiths, a bachelor, aged about 35 years, doing business as a greer at the center of Avenne C and Eighth street, New-York, in attempting to get on the 10 o'clock Philadelphia train, while its motion, near the Counter-street Depot in this city, was thrown under the wheels, harribly mangled and instantly killed. He was called to by a flagman, but paid no heed to it. The Coroner's inquest is being held. He was recognized by a fliend, who has a daguerrectype likeness of him. Information has been sent to his fixeds.

The New York at this place this morning rea sgainst the bowsprit of a schooner, knocking off the top part of the engine and a gig on the top of the feight car, and throwing the mail crate into the caral.

ght car, and throwing the mail crate into the c mal sey Thompson, engineer, Aaron Davis, w tch o, and William Parker, brakeman, were badly in and, and winneln Parker, brakeman, were badly in-ired. The vessel was going down the river, and the end blewher bowsprit over the track just as the mail train was coming up.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler and

Loss of Life. St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858. n-boiler of Belcher's sugar refinery, in this city, exploued this morning, shattering a portion of the building to atoms, and, as far as a: present known, killing four and injuring more or loss, seven others, some of whom will die.

others, some of whom will die.

Sr. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858.

The following are the names of the four men who were killed by the explosion to-day at Beleiut's sugar refinery. John Connor, Bryan Graham, Jacob Hemminghoffer, and H. N. Pettengill, six others were seriously injured, one or two of whom will probably die, while reveral others were riightly wounded. The explosion was attended with such terrific force that one portion of the boiler flues, weighing over 5,000 peareds, was thrown toward of 150 feet, belging on the roof of the main building. the roof of the main bu

Public School-House Burned.

Bosros, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858. The Quincy School-House, on Tyler street, one is largest and most expensive of our public-sets buildings, was entirely consumed by fire last nigh The school house was owned by the city, whose loss

\$10,000.

The ship Child of the Regiment, whose loss is reported in the English papers per Arabia, was insured in Boston for \$40,000.

The trial of McNulty for the munder of police officer Ezchiel W. Hlodsdon, resulted to-day in a divergement of the jury.

Smitte's Palace, a place of Sammer resort in Cranston, was destroyed by fire on Saturday marning; loss \$10,000; insured for \$5,400.

Murkets.

Circinnari, Dec. 18—Storm firm. Whitsey steady at 20t.
Hous higher; sales at \$5.256 56 40 for those averaging 170 fb,
and \$6.552 \$7; receipt today, 4,000. Porce firm at \$17.50.
Larm firm at 10/21/16c, and held higher.
New-Chillary, Dec. 116—The James of Corrox to-day were
2,000 bales at a decline of 4c, the market closing very unsettled.
Florm quiet at \$5.25. Lawr. Rocklet.d. \$1.50.
Months, Dec. 17—The sales of Corrox to-day were 4,000
bales, at 11/21/16c for middling. Sales of the week 12,40 bales.
Rec. inter of the week 22,500 bales, against 29,000 in the same
week last year. Stock in purt 19.500 bales.
Dec. 18—The sales of Cotton to-day were 3,500 bales, at 111(c,
tor middling.

for modelling.
PULLADALPHIA, Det. 13.—Flour quiet; sales of 1,600 bb's, spectime at \$5 LT. WHERT dull and 25. lower; sales of 4,600 bush. Red at \$1150 \$125. White, \$1340 \$135. Cons busy not act 25 higher; sales of 5,000 bush new Yellow at 79272 cold, 125. Correction; Rio, 11 20116. Sugas imp. Orleans, 7,275. Whole active. Whisky firm at 25 3 25c.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sr. Paul, Min., Dec. 8, 1818. Sr. Paul, Min., Dec. S. 1858.

This is the first regular Minnesota Winter day we nave had this season. The thermometer stands at the selow zero, and the river is closed so that teams have ventured to cross on the ice this morning. We have good sleighing, there being about six inches of snow on a level. Fast horses, fancy cutters, and pretty women mulfied in fars, are becoming numerously conspicuous. Money is not very plenty, I assure you, though trade is passably good. The success of the sale of our State stock in New-York has lightened up a good many forlorn and anxious countenances. The course of The Tribury with regard to these mat-ters has not pleased all Minnesotaus, though there are many who still hold to the fact that the woodpile contains a nigger, and that he will show himself sconer or later. I wish it were beyond a doubt that we are to have a sound currency from these railroad bond securities, and that there will not be a burdensome State debt transmitted to posterity. The Governor will abide the decision of the high Court which sustained the writ of mandamus that would compel him to disgorge, according to the demands of the several Railroad Companies. His modesty will forbid him to act otherwise. Minnesota deserves to prosper, and overcome all impending embarra-sments; and I shall be the last to disparage her credit or cast a sim upon the good name she has won. History does not furnish a parallel case with the prosperity and success that has attended Minnesota. No clume under the sam can take precedence of this for its congeniality to human health and happiness, nor can any other State in the Union boast of those elements of greatness which Nature has furnished here, in our iscilities for manufacturing. Our agriculture and commerce, which, as being resources of legitimate wealth, no pen hor tongue can gainsay. Am now, if with all these advantages we succeed in getting our reilroads completed, and are blest with a reliable circulating medium for the various conveniences of the The Governor will abide the decision of the culating medium for the various conveniences of the

Public improvements in the city, to a limited extent.

Public improvements in the city, to a limited extent, are steadily going on. The work on the bridge over the Mississippi is progressing finely, and the prospects are that it will possibly be completed by the 1st of March next, as promised by the contractors.

There will be no session of our State Legislature this Winter. The question of "Dakota and her Delegato" has somewhat increased of late. It seems that one-half of the Pembina District was ignorant of the maneuvers of Kingsbury, and the dusky denizers thereof have elected a "man of their own." Latest returns show Morfetridge's majority over Kingsbury 219. McF., who was once a resident of the uncivilized region, says that the whole Pembina affair is too much of a farce for him, and that if Kingsbury has the andacity to present himself to Congress as the Kepresentative of half a county of half-broods, he can do so, without fear of his protestations.

DAKOTA can do so, without fear of his protestations.

MANUFACTORIES WANTED IN THE WEST.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DAVESPORT, IOWA, Nov. 29, 1838. The failure of the crops, and the collapse of land speculations, have made "hard times" unpleasantly familiar to the majority of the people of the West, and the uncertainty of the future has added greatly to the difficulties of our present condition. In Iowa, the disasters of the past twelve months have been less severely felt than in our sister States, Illinois and Mintesota, and we hope that the rene sal of Westem prosperity will first be perceptible in this vicinity.
With wheat selling at only 50 cents per bushel, and
money not procurable on mortgage at a less rate than
25 per cent, the financial prospects are not very flatterieg, and many of our farmers dread the possibility of
being made homeless by the summary process of forclosure of the mortgage or trust deed by which nearly
every acre of Western land is encumbered. In this
city—Davenport—the depression has been less severe
than in most Western towns, and for this exemption
we give the praise to the partial development of our
manufacturing facilities, which, imperfectly as they
have been improved, have yet maintained an activity
among our business men that no other influence could
have created. And it is to the further development o
these advantages that we carnestly desire to invite the
attention of the unemployed capital and mechanics;
enterprise of the East. We believe that no other
point possesses equal facilities for the establishment of
the manufactories which the already large and con
startly increasing business operations of the West
require. At present we expect nothing but the agricultural staples, and these are at a heavy expense
transported to the manufacturing cities of the Fast, to
feed operatives engaged in the manufacture of wares,
which, by another expensive transit, are forwarded to Minnesota, and we hope that the reperal of West-

At this time our supplies of even the most ordinary water are received from the East. Surrounded by wast prairies of enequaled fertility, our farmers have no ercouragement for the cultivation of the agriculhave no teameries: bides are therefore unsalable. No deth niller our farmers, therefore, pay no attention to weed-growing. Our corn is unsalable at 25 cents per bushel, because the nearest starch factory is at Oswego, eight hundred miles distant. With the richest lead mines is the world at our feet, we receive our paints from the East.

Now for the inducements. Within an area of less than three miles in diameter, the three adjoining towns of Davesport, Rock Island and Moine contain a population of not less than 30,000 people. We have

a population of not less than 30,000 people. We have an unlimited water power obtained by a dam already built across the Southern Chantel of the Mississippe, ADELPHIA. and we are in the immediate vicinity of inexhauscole coal fields, the mel from which is delivered at our doors f r \$3 per tun. We have direct railroad communication with New-York and Boston, and with the fining towns of lows, and the Massissippi enables us to ship direct to any point between St. Paul and New-Orleans, or to any of the towns on the Ohio or Mississippi

Not the least among the inducements is the fact that the expense of freight transportation between the East and the West, will always operate as a protective sauff in favor of Western manufactures. Four Lys.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Teibune.

Sin: Ceredo, the new Yankee town planted by the Hen. Eli Tuayer, on the bank of the Ohio River, five miles from the mouth of the Big Santy, in Wayne County, Va , is going vigorously forward, and, coneldering the many obstacles and impeliments which have been in the way, Ceredo has proved a great

Had Mr. Thayer, however, commented and carried on his enterprise in a different manner, it certainly would have been attended with much less trouble and labor. Wayne County was much more in need of | years ago. labor. Wayne County was nuch more in need of men properly to till her rich soil, than people to build a villege. Had Mr. Thayer, at the beginning, put a throughd good farmers into Wayne County, Ceredo would have become a wide awake, growing village, without the large expenditure of capital it has required, and will still require before that end is accomplished. Ceredo contains the best hotel I found in Western Virginia. It is built of brick, and is a roomy, convenient well-arranged house, and could they proconvenient, well-arranged house; and could they pro-cure good butter, cheese, and abundance of good milk, the table would be considered excellent. But not withthe table would be considered excellent. But not withstanding this is one of the richest agricultural counties of the State, these indispensable articles are not
to be had in any considerable quantity.

The mills when completed will be, by far, the finest
a Western Virginia. The village contains at present
about twenty dwellings, and there are seven more in
process of building.

The Bio Sandy Rivers is the boundary line between
Virginia and Kestinsky and the line of the largest and

Ving ma said Kentucky and one of the largest and most important streams in this section of the country. At high-water, it is navigable for 160 miles, and its banks are exceedingly uch in iron one, c. al., and its ricty of variable timber. The r. ad up the Big Sandy, on the Virgina side, may be considered excelent for rules, if you trust yourself to be carried on the back of these sure-for ted animals for riding in any sort of a on the Virgitia side, may be constiered excellent for rules, if you trust yourself to be carried on the back of these sure-for ted animals for riding in any sort of a carriege is next to impossible. Above the point at which it turned off from the river, about 10 miles, I was informent the road was in much better condition, having been lately graded and worked into respectable order. The valley of this stream is exceedingly fertile, and is many places the "bottoms" are wide upon each side of the stream. Only a few of the farms show eight of how to do it, but a practical, living example of how it should be and it done.

In passing along, my attention was arrested by a near, tidy, comfortable-looking place, which was so different from anything around, one could hardly pass without observing it. The hog-pen was not between the road and the house; the fences were not tumbling down or scattered on the ground; the windows were not disfigured with old rags and hat crowns, but the little log house looked trim and tidy, a grass plat entirely surrounded it, and everything appeared wholesome and comfortable.

"Who lives here!" I inquired.

"Mr. ____ a native Virginian; let' be married a Vanker wife."

Perhaps I cannot give a better idea of the practical resources of time, as well as many other parts of Virginian in the lost of the practical resources of time, as well as many other parts of Virginian in the lost of the practical resources of time, as well as many other parts of Virginian in the lost of the practical resources of time to following in ideal:

Perhaps I cannot give a better idea of the practical resources of tots, as well as many other parts of Vicginia than by the following mindent.

I noticed a man was building a brick house, the
brick for which were burned within ten rods of the
location of the house, a hole dug in the ground served
the purpose of a lime-ktip, where the hime required had
been burned; the humber was all cut upon the land near
the house and saved at a mill w time sight. the house, and sawed at a mill w thin sight.

If there are places where brick houses can be built at a cheaper rate than this, I should like to hear of

them.

Wayse Courty centains much excellent land that is level or nearly so, and easy of cultivation; but by far the larger portion is quite hilly. The hills are more abrupt and consents than in many other conties in Western Virginia, but even on the highest of those hills the scil is excessively rich and productive. On the very top of one of the highest hills in Wayne County was raised this seeson is fine corn as I saw in

Virginia. The best use, however, to which these rich hills can be put to is to the growing of fruit. I saw wild graps whes three inches in diameter at the base, with branches running to the very top of the highest trees. Frest acree treathes the most delicate builts on the kills, while the button lands are compeled and with frests which interfere with the ancessful cultivation of various kinds of fruits, so attempted a day to the sold and climate. A few aurestics have already been planted which are dving exunreby adapted to this soil and characte. A few arrectice have already been planted which are doing exceedingly well. But little has been done of late in the way of peach growing, though every effort in this line has proved a great success. The peach etop from one organized was rold last year in the trees for \$5,000.

\$5,000.

From Ceredo I passed up the Ohio to Parkersburg, and on to Clarksburg by railroad, from which point I rode back into the country, making further examina-

CLARKSBURG, the capital of Harrison County, is ore of the largest and mest important villages in routh-western Varginia, but it contains more wealth and respectability then thrift and enterprise. The buildings are mostly built of wood, very old, and sadly

buildings are mostly built of wood, very out, and sally in need of paint.

The country round about is somewhat broken and hilly, but the soil is excellent, and coal abundant.

The price of land is co high in this immediate vicinity to effer much inducement to emigrants, except those who would like to buy improved farms, in which case they can be bought at a much best price than they can easily be made to be worth, with the proper management.

shrupt, cone-like hills, such as I found elsewhere, and there is but little waste land of any kind, except in a few locations.

3. Though all throughout Western Virginis the feeling is decidedly favorable to Free-Labor Emigration, it is mote so I cre than is most other locations. The people here are not only well disposed and favorable to it, but the prominent and weakhy men of the country will do semething with their time and money to aid and forward the cause.

4. The surplus products of this majon of country will find their market on the Atlantic seaboard.

5. It is easy and ready of access. In 32 hours after leaving Nea-York, you can reach locations where the very best of land can be had, in small quantities, at from \$1.50 to \$5 per acre.

This region of country is better adapted to stock taising and the dairy business than anything also, and for these purposes it has no superior, if, indeed, its equal can be found.

Tyelor County will be to this portion of Virginia what Orange and Dutchess Counties are to New-York; but men who know how to manage a dairy farm, and women who know how to manage a dairy farm, and women who know how to manage a dairy farm of 7.50 years, \$1.50 worth of cattle last year, besid considerable batter, everse and grant. I was tood this farm orall be bought for \$20 per acre, and it is one of the better, everse and grant. I was tood this farm or the pattern.

At this time our supplies of even the nost ordinary wares are received from the East. Surrounded by the country of families from Berkshire Country, Mass., is much noted for its thrifty farmers and excellent cattle. This, undoubtedly, is by far the best way to save a received from the East. Surrounded by the settle this country. Still there are a few locations where single families can settle, and after a little time

where single families can cettle, and after a little time feel quite at home.

There are frequent opportunities where capital can be employed to the very best advantage, both on a small and large scale, in various kinds of manufacturing. One location I have in mind, where a saw, grist and weelen mill are very much needed, and could not fall to prove a splendid investment.

In the leave the arbitrat for the present, heading to

set more upon if from time to time. The "Emigran" Aid and Homestead Company," No. 19 Nassau at ret will give any further particulars desired.

New York, Dec., 1988.

NASSAU.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1853. A remarkable exhibition of foesil hones was made by Mr. Foulke and Dr. Leidy, before the Academy of Natural Sciences, at a very full meeting last evening, to which the attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE should be called, because the new light which it shed upop, and the greatly enhanced interest it gave to, the common bone contents of the innumerable marl pits of the Atlantic seaboard make it, in a scientific light, the duty, and probably will make it the pleasure, of the intelligent and liberal-minded living in their violaity to watch their periodical exacvation, and secure still more valuable reacs than any yet discovered. It is a long story, but a true one, a new one, and we are inclined to think it here rather a brilliant one; one, in

coined to think it here rather a brilliant one; one, in fact, worth the telling.

A month or two age, according to Mr. Foulke a graphic historical exercitum, he visited a neighbor's house near his own Summer residence at Hatdoutield, in New-Jersey, a few miles out from Camden, on the Comden and Atlantic Ratirond; and, in the course of conversation, Mr. Herkins described from memo, y some treth and vertibra which had been the own out from a marl pit on his property not less than twenty years ago. One by one they had been given away to curious briends or casual acquaintances or lost. He could remember no long or large bones, but only testing the very horse of the property and very large than and vertibras. Receiving permission to reupen the could remember no long or large tones, out only teen
and vertibute. Receiving permission to reopen the
spot, Mr. Fonike set a gang of mari diggers to wark
at the bettom of a small ravine near where it open
upon Cooper's Creek, and about twenty feet below to
surrounting farm had of the nighborhood. Three of
four feet of soil brought the workman to the face of
the mart, and discovering the old durging went down
to a discovering the old durging went down aior g its edge, six or severing the old digging went down aior g its edge, six or seven feet, through a small be of thelb, to where the benes has been exbained. An here, sore enough were the rest of them untouched; hind thigh bore, 46 inches long, a ship bone, 35 inches

here, sure enough were the rest of them introubled; a hind thigh bore, 10 inches long, a shin bone, 35 inches long, a splint bone to match, an srn bone, 19 inches long, with one of the fore arm bones to match, dozens of vertebra, neck, back and tail, huge masses of the pevis and stoulare blade, some few bones of the fost or too loints, and a tooth; all lying upon a second bed of shells. As the teeth were all important and most liable to be disturbed, the spoil of the pit was rotag and carefully examined, and with great success. When Dr. Lecily was informed of the discovery, he and some other members of the Academy, Mr. Lee and Dr. Loconte among them, saw nothing in it but the contraton occurrence of mastedon or manuschab bones enfounded in an ancient bog. But when on going to the rooms to which they had been with care conveyed, he recognized at a glance the evidences of their reprints character, the whole adventure was immediately glorified. Since then weeks of patient adjustment and study have resulted in the noble lecture which the gave as last evening upon the Hearostanus Foulki of the Green Sand of America.

He first enumerated the indications of reptilian form; the thigh bone ossified, not like the minimal's from half a dozen centers, but from one single center as in the iguans, alligator, &c., and farrowed at the ends with the large blood vessels of reptile joints instended their growthes as in all mammalians. The whole form of the bones was different and the vertebre of the tail were armed above with the backwardtening processes, and below with the backwardtening processes, and below with the backwardtening

stend of being smooth as in all maninalisms. The whole form of the bones was different, and the vertebra of the tail were armed above with the backwardleaning processes, and below with the leose y shaped, and increase backward leaning spinesewhich characterize the powerful iong, thin, deep reptilian tail. The tech were also reptilian, but not carnivorous like the crocodiles, but herbivorous like the iguana's, and most curiously shaped and set.

The creature was evidently of animagined dimensions. Its hind leg bones, when put together, would reach seven feet, upon which the pelvis and back bone and upper skin would still go on making it nine to the feet legs were so disproportionately short that, had they been found at a different time or in a different place, to anatomist would have hesitated to assign them to animals of different aids, or at least to different individuals; but the animal which this one most resembles, discovered in an English rock of the same age by Dr. Mantel, shows the fore and him legs equally dissimilar. The fact no doubt is, that we have there the resides of a hangaron-take alligator, of more than manimoth size, fiving near the great terriary than mammoth size, fiving near the great tertiary rivers and lagoous, and feeding on the vegetation, as it sate creet on its vast hird legs, supported by its tail. To get at its length, Dr. Leidy took the number of neck and back vertebra common to all kinds of reptiles, and averaged the number of tail vertebra between the hundred in a tail of the ignana and the twenty or thirty in the tail of the erecodile, and thus fixed the probable length of the whole creature at twenty-five feet. Its tail must have been three feet deep; its neck thin and its head no doubt small. Its teeth are but two inches long, but set in such a tessalated wall accorded the month as to make a formidable cutting and

thin and its head no doubt small. Its techn are but two inches long, but set in such a tessaliated wall around the mouth as to make a fermidable cutting and grinding apparatus. For this curious and very beautiful arrangement, the readers of Tax Triuryx must refer hereafter to the plates, which will, of course, accompany the papers to be published in the journal of the Academy. Certainly no one who saw the Doctor's diagrams, and heard his lucid explanations has evening, tailed to have sensations worthly the intelligent inhabitants of a world, in every age of which Divine investion reveled in the luxuries of form.

The enormous size of this creature was exposed by a comparison of its thigh bone with one of a mammoth in the Academy collection, only two-thirds as long, but what was the astonishment felt to see the Doctor lift from the table a fragment of a thigh bone nearly ball as long again, describing its reception some years ago from the same district, and its being stower away as an uncharacteristic, and, therefore, for the time being, worthless specimen, since there were no more perfect bones of the same shape with which to compare it and determine its relations. This is one of many examples constantly afforded by collections, of the possible future value of all objects of natural history when properly labeled and arranged. Some happy accident is sure to come to the refier of the most helpless of fossils, the most shapeless of fragments. The master's eye will pass along some day and see at a glance what thousands of other eyes have failed to note, and a new story will at once be written for the Arabian Nights Entertainment of the wise. The fragwho would like to buy improved farms, in which case they can be bought at a much less price than they can be bought at a much less price than they can easily be made to be weith, with the proper management.

There are several excellent reads leading back into the country from Clarkshurg, one a macadamized trupike to Weston, the Capital of Lewis County, and thence on to Bayerly, through Upshar County, another, a partly macadamized turnpike to Buckhaanon, the Capital of Upshar County, stoff in 1853 from Lewis and Randolph Counties, and others which I did not travel.

It would occupy too much space in the alwayscrowded columns of The Turneys to speak with as crowded columns of The Turneys to speak with as alligator kanegaroos as large as its estory jog cayins, It would occapy too much space in the always rowded columns of Tox Turneys to speak with as much detail as I would like of this section of Vorginia. I must content myself, therefore, with treating the metal recommendation of the content myself, therefore, with treating the metal part of Vorginia than any other I have seen as being the best fitted and adapted to Northern emigration, some reasons for which I will give briefly:

1. The climate, though not as mild as in Southern and South-Western Virginia, is quite enough so to sait a large majority of our Northern people, and, beyond all question is one of the most healthy in the United States.

2. The face of the country is not broken by high, abrupt, conclike hills, such as I found elsewhere, and there is but little waste land of any kind, except in a few locations.

3. Thoogh all throughout Western Virginis the feeling is decidedly favorable to Free-Labor Emigration, it is more so I are than in most other locations. The pooling from grace not to be brought up against him at this late day, now that his very race and even its very top have passed away, and a new name has been given them by a postquaternary comparative them.

its very type have passed away, and a new name has been given them by a postquaternary comparative anatomist, a name by which its fellow flounderers

knew it not.

The family must have been very extensive, for Dr.
Leidy is now able to recognise its representation by
some before enigmatical fragments from Nebraska and
some before enigmatical fragments from Nebraska and some before enigmatical fragments from Nebraska and from the Lower Mississippi. The formation, we know, extended across the Continent, because its shells are found from Mento to the Arctic Saa and on Vancoover's Island. At the time this Haddonneid individual brows d in the Valley of the Delaware-for of course he did not live at Haddonfield, at that time many fathoms under sea—the Gulf-stream past up the immense strait or narrow tertiary ocean beunsid on the east by the rocks of Missouri, Iowa and Lake Superior, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains into the Northern Sea. The climate of the Pelaware was at that time lept yed of its prisect equatorial winds from the sank-east, but was transported to the manufacturing cutes of the Fast to feet operatives engaged in the manufacture of wares, still worth of eattle last year, beside considerable to be another expensive transit, are forwarded to the West for consumption. By this process the form the sample of the fast from the north-westers when the botter, cross and grain. I was told this farm the north-westers when the botter, cross and grain. I was told this farm the north-westers when the botter, cross and grain. I was told this farm the consumption. By this process the form the north-westers when the botter, cross and grain. I was told the farm the north-westers when the botter, cross and grain. I was told the farm the north-westers when the botter crossamption. By this process the form the sample and the manufacture of the Bellish possessions. The wind is composed to give these basics of wheal in the county.

The "Fruch Crock Neighburcheed," a action set is sent to carried the process the first respective ent equation was at that time deprived of its present the second and was it is the form the sample and the second and was it is the form the sample and the second and was it is the form the sample and the second and was it is the form the sample and the second and was it is the form the sample and the second and the se

but much colder and the mountains of Scotland were covered with ice and snow. Yet the ijnancdon, cousin of the hadrosaurus, found himself comfortable there. As whales can exist in every zone of latitude, as mammeths and dephants once lived on the shores of the Siberian Circumpolar Sea as well as in the jungles of India, so no doubt these gigantic two-legged saurians made their earthquaking hops as friskily in cold and heat, whenever the continental rivers ran strong and the ocean shore was near.

Mr. Lee's description of the accompanying tertiary shells would be too technical for general readers, but the wish expressed by the Academy to have more care taken of such relics cannot be too forcibly reiterated. When a bone is struck it should have the mari carefully scraped from it with a knife or trowel, and its crose fractures noticed. If possible, a rough sketch

fully scraped from it with a knile or trowel, and its crose finctures noticed. If possible, a rough sketch of it as it lies should be made, so that if it fall to pieces when taken up, as it is very likely to do, there may be no mistake in recenstructing it. The smallest tragments near a hone are valuable, and all the pieces found should be labeled. The gentlemen who have made this discovery have visited several other pits along the line of outerop, and learned that the finding of bones is a common occurrence. The workmen rear Weodbury say that always in dry sensons, when they are permitted to reach the lowest strate of mari, they turn out large bones. The number of skeletons, therefore, that might be thus obtained, is very great, and probably innumerable precious collections have been scattered and destroyed during the many years in which the mart has been excavated for manure. Gonthemen from Virginia tell us that the Virginian pits are equally prollife. A new lease of excitement is made equally prolific. A new lease of excitement is made by geology to collectors, and a new page begun in the

· PERSONAL.

-Ex-Precident Bacz of St. Domingo, accompanied by Gen. I. Cabral, arrived yesterday at this port, a passenger in the brig Flying Eagle, from Curacoa.

-It is reported that Mr. Mowbray Morris, general manager of The London Times, was recently twice dogged in London, by a Mr. Capron, who charged him with improper attentions to his wife.

-Michael Phelan of this city accepts the challenge of the great English billiard champion, Roberts, for a stake of not less than \$5,000. The contest will take place in this city.
-The St. Paul Pioneer of the 7th says: "The ru-

mor that Lords Grosvenor, Cavendish, and Mr. Ashley, who went hunting iff the Red River Valley, were killed by Indians, is not true. It is not their throats, but their eye-teeth, which have been out by the untives. The last we heard of them they were paying one hundred dollars each for Red River carts, which were worth about five, and were plunging into a wild career of speculation in broken-down Red River horses,"

TROUBLE ABOUT A CHURCH.

From The Washington Star, 17th.

From The Washington Star, 17th.

For some time past there has been a dispute in the congregation worshiping at Hunter's chapel, (Methodist Episcopal, Alexandria County, Va., in this neighborhood, relative to a claim of Mr. Angas, builder, in this city, for a balance of some \$400, alleged by him to be due on his work on the church. In this demand it seems he is austained by the late building committee of the church, Mesers. Frederick Stuart, W. B. Laey, and — Corbett, who are said to hold that they are responsible for its liquidation.

The congregation, dissatisfied with the bill of Mr. Argus, on which they had paid \$703 had the work measured by Mesers. Harkness and Deal, measurers of carpentry work in this city, who are said to have estimated it at about \$800; when the congregation deposed the building committee, electing Captain Cox, Mr. Traverse, and Mr. Stean in their stead. They the congregation are further said to have effered to comprenite the claim of Mr. Angas, by allowing him \$200 additional for it. This compromise being refused, on the 6th irst., according to the information accorded to 18, the old building committee, attended by Mr. Angas and four others from Washington, went to the church and tere out the dears and windows.

After an altereation with Mrs. General Hunter, who harch and tore out the doors and windows.

After an altercation with Mrs. General Hunter, who

defended the premises with great zeal, having been the largest contributor to its crection, (giving some \$500 and the land,) the work of festruction was only \$500 and the land,) the work of festruction was only undertaken upon her refusal to assume reopensibility for the payment of the \$400, for which the building committee allege their responsibility to Mr. Augus.

The Presiding Eliser is said to suitain the refusal of the church to pay the sum demanded: and Mrs. Hanter, who has not yet decided the land on which the church stands, has availed herself of that fact, to commerce suit in Alexandria against the late Building Committee and Mr. Augus for the damage done to this building.

The charches in Alexandria County, Va., seem to he the arena for access of violence we regret to state. It will be remembered that a young man, a year or two ago, kuiled another in a church not three miles from flunter Chapel, which said church was subsequently secretly burned to the ground by alleged partizans of the person killed.

The Methodist Church, two or three miles west of

the last-mentioned one, has more than once been state of semi-siege by disorderly rowdes.

Receive on Staveny .- Mr. Beecher yesterday forer oon at nounced that the subject of his evening discourse would be, "Slavery as one of the Burdens course-and remarked that all who did not wish to hear must stay away. The effect of this notice was to draw together, last evening, an unusual crowdeven in this always crowded house. A large number went away without even finding entrance to the church, and all available standing room inside was occupied. Mr. Beecher treated the question of Slavery in its meral, social and national aspects, and his discourse coatained much that was new and instructive. The burden of dishenesty, of vice, of crime and its consespences the burdens of taxation upon the honest and virtuous in society-were also dwelt upon with the peculiar force of Mr. Beecher's best style.

OFFICIAL VISIT -The following gentlemen, members of the Common Council of the City of Baltimore,

are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel:

James H. Woed, Chairman; Amos McCounas, Silas
Bezebam, G. A. Talbot, James H. Cook, Alford Mace,
Thomas Sewell, jr., and Thomas H. Gardner.

By a resolution of the City Council of Baltimore,
the above gentlemen were directed to visit the Cities

(New York, Park July 2019) are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel:

of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, to inspect the various public institutions provided for the poor, with a view to determine on plans for new buildings of a similar character in the Monumental City. Probably the Committee will visit the institutions of this city under charge of a Committee from the Ten Governors, to day or to-morrow.

First is Bayand Sirkert.—At 10, o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the brick building No. 82 Bayand street, basement and second floor occupied by A. Lowenthall as a liquer, wine and cigar saloon and dwelling, first floor and attic by J. C. Colgan as a twelling. The fire originated near the first floor stairway, and only by its speedy extinguishment were the lives of the occupants saved. With the exception of Mr. Lowenthall, the remaining occupants of the premises were in bed and asieep. Mr. Colgan so red is infant child, and, followed by his wife, rushed his infant child, and, followed by his wife, rushed Mr. Lowenthau, the remaining eccupants of the premises were in bed and asiecp. Mr. Colgan so and Lis infant child, and, followed by his wife, rushed through the dense smoke to the street. Mrs. Lowenthall arcse from a sick bed and escaped in the same manner. Damage to building, \$150. Mr. Colgan sustained \$100 damage by water, and Mr. Lowenthall

bout \$100. No insurance.

Fire is Carmise Street.—Last night at 8 clock, a fire broke out in the brick building No. 39 armire street, eccupied on the first floor by Worley. Tambye, pawnbrokers: upper part, by Mr. Worty and dwilling. The fire originated on the third & Tamiyo, pawntrekers; upper part, by all.

When he are originated on the third
floor in a bedroom, owing to the careleseness of a servent girl with a lighted lamp. Damage by fire and
water, about \$100. Insured for \$300 in the Stayvesant
The articles in the pawn office. Insurance Company. The articles in the pawn office were somewhat damaged by water. Insured for \$3,500 in the Stayvesant Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the amount of \$30. Insured.

Distressing Calamity.—On Tuesday last, the dwelling of Rebert Dutton, in Davenport, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Dutton was at his store, and Mrs. Dutton went out to get some milk, and locked the door, kaving her three children inside. The children commenced playing with some shavings, and very soon the house was in dames. The mother returned, opened the door, and rescued one child very much burned, but the other two were lost in the fire. The children were aged one, five and seven years, and before night the rescued it fant also died from its injuries.

Reversal on Land Orente. The Commissioner.

REMOVAL OF LAND OFFICES,—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received advices from the registers and receivers at Faribault and Stillwater, in Minnesota, of the removal, in accordance with instructions dated 25d September last, of their respective

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.

The Thirty-second Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and the Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the Female Branch of the same, were calebrated last evening by appropriate exercises at the Medisonsquare Dr. Adams's Presbyterian Church. Toe Rev. Dr. Dewitt of the Collegiate Church presided. After a bymp, the reading of Scriptures, and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Treasurer's report was road. It showed the receipt and expenditure for the purposes of Society during the year of \$17,629 21, of which the Society during the year of \$17,632 21, of which \$15,629 21 was received from individuals. \$221 02 from the Female Branch of the Society, and \$1,439 13 from various churches. The amount had been expended as follows: Paid to missionaries, \$13,351 26; incidental expenses, including printing, \$445.65; paid for a dobt one the American Tract Society, \$964.59; paid to the Tract Society for circulation, \$2,624.86.

Mr. Warmonn then read the report of the Female Branch of the Society.

Branch of the Society.

The Rev. Issue Onchand, the Corresponding Security of the City Tract Society, then read the annual

report.
After aligning to the fact that it was Christian be-

After alluding to the fact that it was Christian benevolence which called the Society into existence, the Report states that

The Society is limited in its operations to the City of New-York, and that from its object it need not turn aside to interfere with the political or moral concerns of other States or nations, as in its appropriate fields it found full exercise for all its powers, and a work to be done that might employ a morel greater number of persons than are ongaged in it. Our population amounted to the greater part of a million, and the number was daily increased by immigrants from other parts of the world, bringing with them the vices, the habits, and the projucioes they indulged in in the countries from which they came. Among this mass of human beings injusty abounded. To secure as far as possible, order and efficiency in this work, the different Wards were assigned to the care and superintendence of Messionaries, each of whom had in his Ward a band of Visitors who cooperated with him, and to each of whom he assigned a district. These districts they visited and gave most thy ones had essable family a tract calculated to awaker attention to the duty they over the God and to their own eternal interest. Availing themselves of the opportunity thus obtained, they gathered children into Sabbath and other schools or Bibbe classes: gave refigious instruction and persuaded those who neglected it to attend the ministry of the Gospel, invited into Sabbath and other schools or Bibbe classes; gave religious instruction and persuaded those who neglected it to attend the ministry of the Gospel, invited to prayer-meetings, promoted the temperance reformation; supplied Bibles to those who has them not; conversed and prayed with the sick; courseled the perpetures of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Peor, they were enabled to obtain food for the hungry. Thus they become known to those they visited as their best friends; and whatever influence they obtained they employed in winning souls to Christ.

The Report contains the following statistics of the

The Report contains the following statistics of the past year.

The Society has employed 28 missionaries, of whom 19 and 1 assistant were Ward Missionaries; 2 and an assistant were missionaries to resident Germans; 2 to in migrants; 1 to French residents; 1 to Jews, and 1 to seamen. The average number of visitors had been 1,134, and the results reported have been 1,183,61 tracts in different languages distributed, containing 5,236,839 pages; 1,084 Bibles and 778 Testarrents supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,310 volumes lent from Ward Libraries; 3,630 children gathered into Subbath and 523 into Day Schools; 335 persons gathered into Bible Classer; 5,618 induced to attend charch; 741 and 3.3 into Day School, 3.3 per strend church; 741
Temperance phologos obtained; 2,50 religious meetings held; 104 backsliders reclaimed; 813 persons hopefully converted; and 6.1 converts united with Evargelical Churches."

The report states that the funnees of the Society, owing to recent commercial embarrassments, are not

owing to recent commercial embarrassments, are not in as good condition as they otherwise would have been. The contributions had been so much lessened that the missionaries had not received the full amount of their salaries. In relation to the widows and fathof their saisties. In relation to the widows and fatherless, the report states that among the thousands of children who were to be found in our streets begging, pedding small wares, and in other ways seeking to obtain a few cents to assist their parents in procuring the necessaries of life, many were the children of widows who would gladly send their statherless ones to Sabbath and day schools, where they might receive useful instruction, learn to read the Bible, and be preserved from the many temptations that now surround them; but sterr poverty forbade. Commissivating the sorrows of these poor widows, two Christian bulies, sisters, placed annually, during six years, \$300 each in the hards of the Charman of their Finance and Agency Committee, to be dispensed by the Missionaries for the specific purpose of enabling this class of widows to gratify their landable desire. But in the close of the year 1856, they had passed away. The of widows to gratify their landable decire. But in the close of the year 1856, they had passed away. The worthy relations of the deceased, and other benevolent persons, gave a response that had been the means of making some addition to the number of beneficiaries. They now renewed the appeal. Not only those who have been sided, but other worthy though poor widows, needed assistance, and in their destitution knew not what to do without it. Whatever benefactions were made for the distinct purpose of aiding them, would be so appropriated; more fatheriess children, now subject to demoralizing influences, might thus be brought into the schools.

now subject to demo-brought into the schoels.

WM. C. ALENANDER, esq., of New-Jersey, moved the adoption of the report. He ac companied the mo-there are some elequent remarks. He commended the he adoption of the control in with some elequent remarks. He comments society and its objects. They of the country, in visit society and its objects, when viewing its pride and circum of proligion ing the metropolis, when viewing its pride and circumstance, could have no idea of the amount of irreligion, vice and corruption which existed in it, and the report they had just beard throw a flood of light upon these matters which could not fail to be met with a generous matters which could not fail to be met with a generous response from Christian men. The truly catholic character of the society, together with its various fields of usefulness, and the excellent adaptation of the machinery of the society to subserve the great ends it had in view, formed themes of great interest in the address of the speaker. Leaving the religious aspects of the society's influence, he urged its claims upon men as citizens. The government of this country being one of influence rather than force, its suncess was dependence of the virtue and intelligence of our people. He held that no law could correct morality. The dependence of the nation must be upon the unfolding of the apint into Christianity. The object of this society heing one eminently designed to Christianize the people, it should meet the support of all who feel an interest in the perpetuation of our governmental institutions.

Interest in the perpetuation of our governmental insti-tutions.

A collection and subscription in behalf of the Soci-sty, were then taken, after which the Rev. A, K., Norr of this city delivered an address. He spoke of the unique characteristics of this Society, which was uself a band of missionaries, and which caprafted in litself the true spirit of the church—that of going into the midst of spiritual want, and offering the free gift of the Gospel of Christ. He regarded that no coun-try and the considered evergelized until the Gospal had been placed before every living soul. For this, churches and preaching were inadequate, and it was aby through such ingrumentations as the Tract Soby through such instrumentalities as the Tract Society, and kindred organizations, that it could be ac

The exercises were closed with a benediction.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL.—This great work has been pushed forward so energetically that the bridge will probably be opened for traffic in October, 1859, instead of Jan. I. 1859, in accordance with the contract terms. The past season 3,281 men were employed in its construction, including 450 men employed at the Canada Works, Birkenhead, in making the tubes. Five steamers, 63 barges, 21 scows, and 27 ferry and row-boats, 112 horses, 3 locomotives, 17 pumping, hotsing and stationary engines, 2 rivet-making machines, and 2 riveting machines, were employed on the work. The total length of the bridge over the St. Lawrens is two miles, leas 150 feed. It is iron and tubular, and consists of 23 spans of 242 feet each, and one in the centre of 330 feet. The spans are terminated on each side by causeways terminating in abutments of solid macoury, 210 feet long and 99 feet wide. The northern causeway is 1,400 feet long, and that on the south 710 feet. The bridge is being built for the use of the Grand Truck Railway through Canada. When completed, it will be the gigantic work of the continent.

The New Orleans Delta contains an article attacking THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, MOSTREAL.-This great

The New-Orleans Delta contains an article attacking The New-Orieans Delia contains an article attacking Hiram Powers, whom it accuses of being a "violent Abolitionist." The Delia has a correspondent who is solicitous to be informed whether Powers, the Abolitionist, has received an order from Government to execute two statues at \$10,000 each. It is quite certain, in this connection, that if Government never employs a great artist path it finds one who is a particular of Slavery, that it will never employ one at all.

HMESSE SHEET MOVEMENT.—The Santa Fé (N. M.) Gazene states that 105,000 sheep are about to be taken from Bernaillo and Valentia Counties, in that Territory, overland to California. There is also a Territory, overland to California. There is also a drove of 10,000 from Ohio, now at Santa Fé, bound for the same destination.

years, and before night the in its injuries.

Judge Palmer, of one of the districts of Minnasota, has received advices from at Faribault and Stillwater, al, in accordance with inber last, of their respective in the proposition of the interest is to be looked upon in the nature of a penalty or a damage for the restellightment of a courrect, rather than as upon in the nature of a penalty or a damage for the non-fulfillment of a contract, rather than as interest for the money bened; and it is therefore not a viola-tion of the Unsury Law. The Supreme Court is yet to peas or this singular decision.